Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century. Studies in Spanish Colonial History and Administration. By Herbert Eugene Bolton, Professor of American History in the University of California. (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1915. Pp. 501.)

This book, as its title indicates, treats of the history of the Spanish province of Texas during the middle eighteenth century, after the conquest and occupation of that region had been definitely effected. No attempt is made to deal with the early period from 1689 to 1730. As the author states in his preface, the book is not intended to be a complete history of the period which it covers. It is, instead, a reprint of four monographs published by the author at various times in the Texas State Historical Association QUARTERLY and its successor, the SOUTHWESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, preceded by a general introduction covering the period within which the special studies fall. Each of the articles has been revised and amplified by the incorporation of new sections and additional details. The most important contribution of Professor Bolton, however, consists of the extended introductory sketch, which occupies one hundred and thirty-three of the five hundred and one pages of the book. For this introduction he has taken the cream of his special studies, supplemented by summaries of other printed books and monographs on the period, and of manuscript material hitherto unused, thus giving for the first time an authoritative and connected account of the chief events in the history of Texas during the years from 1730 to 1789.

Although these studies have previously appeared in print, it seems necessary to recall their contents, and give a general summary of the subject-matter of the volume as a whole. The topics treated are the following: "The San Xavier Missions, 1745-1758"; "The Reorganization of the Lower Gulf Coast, 1746-1768"; "Spanish Activities on the Lower Trinity River, 1746-1771"; and "The Removal from and the Reoccupation of Eastern

Texas, 1773-1778." The paper on the San Xavier missions now appears for the first time in complete form, and adds an important chapter to the mission history of Texas. The second study is an account of the founding of the mission of Nuestra Señora del Rosario on the Gulf coast, supplemented by an excellent summary of the establishment of Nuevo Santander, the connection of this province with the history of Texas being made clear for the first time. The third article describes the founding of Spanish establishments on the Trinity River, and discusses in this connection the general subject of Spanish and French relations on the whole northern frontier. The final paper is that which first appeared under the title of "The Spanish Abandonment and Reoccupation of East Texas." It gives an account of the changes which took place in the eastern portion of Texas due to the general reorganization of the northern frontier of New Spain in 1772. With these studies brought together in a single volume, and bound together by the excellent general sketch, the important work of Professor Bolton in clearing up a hitherto obscure period in Texas history becomes readily apparent, and the book serves to mark the progress that has been made in the history of the Southwest by a new school of historians of which the author is recognized to be the founder and leader.

Carefully as the work has been done, however, and in spite of the exhaustive research which it represents, it is not a final study even of the special topics with which it deals. Just as Professor Bolton has been compelled to revise these articles which were written only a few years ago, so it will be necessary to incorporate into the present volume the results of still more recent research which is now in progress in the archives of Spain under the auspices of the University of Texas. While the archives of Mexico, upon which Professor Bolton has chiefly relied, and the local collections of Texas, contain the major portion of the documentary material necessary for a study of the narrative history of Texas, the troubled course of events in Mexico during the past few years has made historical investigation in that country an impossibility, and has made it necessary for further research work in the field of Texas and the Southwest to be transferred to Spain. This has been a fortunate change, for the General Archive

of the Indies in Seville has proved to be a valuable supplement to the archives of Mexico, and has been found to contain a vast amount of material on this field which apparently does not exist elsewhere. To a certain extent, the publication of Professor Bolton's book at this time may be said to be somewhat premature, as he has been unable to utilize the new material that is now being secured in Spain, which must be studied before a final account can be given even of the special topics which comprise the subject-matter of the volume under consideration. A few examples will serve to illustrate this statement. In the episode of the capture of the Frenchman, Blancpain, and his companions on the Trinity River (pp. 337-339), the following documents are available which were not used by Professor Bolton: Testimonio de los autos fechos a consulta de D. Jacinto de Barrios y Jauregui . . . en que da quenta hauer aprehendido vnos franzeses qe se hallaban establecidos en el Rio de la Trinidad, 162 pp.; Testimonio de los autos fhos sre la condusion de los franzeses, y Negros que se aprehendieron en el Desembocadero del Rio de la Trinidad y declaraziones que se les tomaron sre. el establesimto que intentavan hazer en aquel partido, 31 pp.; Testimonio de los autos fechos Sre. hauer fallesido en la Carzel publica de esta Ciudad [Mexico] el Frances nombrado Blancpain, 6 pp.; Expediente sobre la aprehension que Dn Jacinto de Barrios y Jauregui . . . hizo de tres francesses y dos negros, etc. (a summary of this whole incident made for the Council of the Indies, October 22, 1756), 26 pp.; *consulta* of the Council of the Indies, November 27, 1754, 9 pp. Professor Bolton's chief authority for this matter is an *expediente* in the Béxar Archives at Austin, which while it doubtless contains some of the documents included in the manuscripts cited above, does not supply all that is necessary for a clear and detailed treatment of the subject. Again, in the section dealing with the establishment of the presidio of El Orcoquisac and the proposed *villa* on the Trinity River (p. 345 *et seq.*), the author is compelled to indulge in speculation at various points because of the absence of material. He does not know definitely, for instance, when the expedition set out to establish the presidio, nor the actual date of the founding, and the early days of the presidio's history are passed over with slight mention. Several other gaps in the sources appear at

different places. In the documents that are now available from the General Archive of the Indies, however, such doubtful points are made clear. We know that Barrios set out from Adaes on May 16, and that the presidio was founded on May 27. In two large *expedientes* alone, comprising one hundred and eighty-eight typewritten pages, several important letters of Barrios written during the days following the founding of the presidio, important discussions of the project by the viceregal authorities in Mexico and by the Council of the Indies in Spain, and other miscellaneous documents not used by Professor Bolton, are now available, and throw much light upon the actual founding of the new settlement. Many other illustrations of a similar nature might be cited. Additional material on Franco-Spanish relations, biographical material on prominent men in Texas, reports of missionary activities, inspections of presidios, diaries of campaigns against the Indians, the missing correspondence of the *comandante general* at Chihuahua—in short, a total of several thousand pages of new material is now being made accessible to students on the very period with which Professor Bolton has dealt. While this mass of new material may not contradict or alter any of the valuable work of Professor Bolton, it does clear up many obscure points in the middle eighteenth century, as well as in the whole period of Texas history, and it may be regretted that the author did not delay the publication of his book for a short while in order to utilize these recent researches.

None of the foregoing facts, however, it will be obvious, detract from the credit which is due Professor Bolton for his pioneer work in this field of Texas history, nor do they lessen the present usefulness of his book. It will be welcomed by all students in this field as a most helpful and interesting account of an important period in the history of the state. For the general reader, its delightful style and clearness will make it especially attractive. A valuable feature of the volume consists of several contemporary maps, which are now published for the first time. Too high praise cannot be given to the general map of Texas, which furnishes the most elaborate and authoritative map of colonial Texas in existence, one which could only be prepared by a profound specialist in the field.

In spite of the vast amount of editorial labor involved in the

handling of so many manuscript sources, the number of errors is remarkably few. Minor slips and typographical mistakes have been noted on the following pages: 18, 25, 72, 78, 90, 110, 113, 131, 283 (2), 335, 339, 345, 417, 418 (2), 438.

In conclusion, it may be said that Professor Bolton's "Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century" is a highly creditable and very scholarly piece of work, and one which will supply a long-felt need for a connected and reliable account of a most important period in the history of Texas.

W. E. DUNN.

In the January and April numbers of *Old Santa Fé* Mr. Charles W. Hackett publishes "Otermín's Attempt to Reconqeur New Mexico, 1681-1682." In previous papers published in THE QUARTERLY he has traced the settlement of New Mexico and the expulsion of the Spaniards in 1680, which led to the settlement of El Paso, Texas. Another article in the January issue which will interest readers of THE QUARTERLY is "The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico, 1861-2."

The Trezevant Family in the United States from the date of the arrival of Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, at Charles Town, South Carolina, in 1685, to the present date. By John Timothée Trezevant. Columbia, S. C., 1914. Pp. 122, 8vo. The author is a retired business man of Dallas, Texas. Brief sketches of the prominent members of the family include those of Louis Trezevant Wigfall and General James Hamilton.

The following articles about Edward Mandell House are listed in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* for the period from January, 1910, to April, 1916: *American sphinx* (Literary Digest, March 18, 1916); *Collector and adviser of powerful personages* (Everybody's, August, 1915); *Colonel House as the President's special representative* (Outlook, March 15, 1916); *A friend's view of Colonel House* (North American Review, April, 1916);

How about Colonel House? (Collier's, October 30, 1915); *Mystery of Colonel House* (Current Opinion, June, 1913); *President's most intimate friend* (American Magazine, March, 1916; *President's silent partner* (Collier's, May 3, 1913); *President Wilson's envoy to Europe* (Living Age, March 18, 1916); *Swashbuckler or scholar* (North American Review, October, 1915).

Articles of interest concerning Texas: *Along the Mexican border* (Scribner's Magazine, March, 1916); *How Dallas audited its public service* (Survey, April 29, 1916); *State-wide civic campaign* (American City, March, 1916); *Texas depositors' guaranty fund* (Bankers' Magazine, March, 1916); *Texas vast, varied, vital* (Journal of Education, January 20, 1916).

A useful and interesting sketch of Major George W. Littlefield, with an appreciation of the Littlefield Fund for Southern History, by Octavia F. Rogan, appears in the *San Antonio Express* of June 4.